BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ABSTRACT

5

10

15

A process for producing monocrystalline semiconductor layers. In an exemplary embodiment, a graded Si_{1-x}Ge_x (x increases from 0 to y) is deposited on a first silicon substrate, followed by deposition of a relaxed Si_{1-y}Ge_y layer, a thin strained Si_{1-x}Ge_z layer and another relaxed Si_{1-y}Ge_y layer. Hydrogen ions are then introduced into the strained Si_zGe_z layer. The relaxed Si_{1-y}Ge_y layer is bonded to a second oxidized substrate. An annealing treatment splits the bonded pair at the strained Si layer, such that the second relaxed Si_{1-y}Ge_y layer remains on the second substrate. In another exemplary embodiment, a graded Si_{1-x}Ge_x is deposited on a first silicon substrate, where the Ge concentration x is increased from 0 to 1. Then a relaxed GaAs layer is deposited on the relaxed Ge buffer. As the lattice constant of GaAs is close to that of Ge, GaAs has high quality with limited dislocation defects. Hydrogen ions are introduced into the relaxed GaAs layer at the selected depth. The relaxed GaAs layer is bonded to a second oxidized substrate. An annealing treatment splits the bonded pair at the hydrogen ion rich layer, such that the upper portion of relaxed GaAs layer remains on the second substrate.